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substitutes in the mind of the prisoner, and in the public mind (more important) the idea of correction instead of punishment. But penal treatment is not abolished. Prison discipline is rather intensified. Punishment does not make a man a safe citizen; pain is soon forgotten. When one sees that his conduct is an expression of soul-defect, making him unsafe to his fellow-men, he gets a rational confidence and is likely to get on better than if restrained by fear.

The indeterminate sentence contributes to the idea of certainty as opposed to severity; certainty and celerity of trial, conviction and cure are beneficial both in case of the criminal and the public. Another advantage is in placing the responsibility of determining the date of the prisoner's release upon the warden, who should know his prisoners best. It changes the attitude of keeper to convict; the prisoner desires to convince the warden that he is fit to go out; he tries many crooked ways, but eventually realizes his time is wasted; at this point reformation begins; the prisoner's next step is an honest effort to get out in the way the warden marks out for him. The prisoner is released at the best time, since, having earned his promotion, he is hopeful and encouraged. After his release he is surrounded with the strength of legal liability, beneficial to habitual criminals, and indispensable to criminals by occasion. In a reformatory system, the indeterminate sentence gives the strongest and almost the only true motive that influences one to conduct, cultivate and prepare himself properly for free life. Some of the methods at Elmira Reformatory will illustrate this. The prisoners, on entering, are brought one by one to the warden, who says: "How long have you been in the Tombs, my boy, and who came to see you there?" "Mother." "How did you feel to see your mother come out of a respectable home to see her son a felon?" Generally here, if a man has emotion, he shows it. The men are gathered in a group; the warden says: "Well, how long are you going to stay?" Some snicker and laugh. "You can stay five years; you ten," etc. They do not mind it; one year is as a thousand. "Say your mother is sixty; in twenty years she will be eighty, if she is here. Five years—five Fourth-of-Julys." They sober up; they begin to realize it. "Any man can get out in a year, if he is fit to go. Now, do this little thing, and be very careful not to neglect it; otherwise you get a 'chocolate' (offence), and one chocolate report means, you have lost a month." This process involves a perfect record every month in demeanor, labor and school. A man comes with weak will-power; falls month after month. The warden says, put him in a higher grade; five straight months of the best conduct, which means "rationalistic regeneration." On leaving, a position is found him; the employer knows all about him. The prisoner must correspond with the warden each month, with the certificate of his employer. At the end of six months, if he is all right, he goes scott free. If he breaks his parole, he is brought in again. They all obtain positions. Results: We correspond with all of the 2,000 men we have sent out. For 874 men we have the account for each year. We received 76 in 1880, 9 not reformed; 99 in 1881, 10 not good; 85 in 1882, 9 not good; 109 in 1883, 13 went wrong; 121 in 1884, 19 went wrong; 86 in 1887, 3 went wrong.

When the prisoner is readjusted, reformation in the state sense is accomplished. Scientific reformation is based on physical culture and labor in a way that approaches as near as possible the natural relation of labor outside of prison. The prisoner has what he earns and pays for what he gets, supplemented by a complete course of scholastic education.

*Individual System.* WARDEN CASSIDY. Proceedings of National Prison Association of the United States, for 1884.

Prison labor and free labor are precisely the same thing. The public

account system is the only one the state has a right to employ. In the contract system everything is for the interest of the contractor. Prisoners should not be transported if they are near their families or relations, who can come to see them, as this is helpful. In the Pennsylvania system there are no hospitals; each man is treated in his own room. We have tried the piece-price plan. It works as far as the prison and prisoners are concerned. When a prisoner leaves us he is not known, so his chance for employment is as good as anyone's. The reconvictions at the Pennsylvania prison are not over 25 per cent. for men discharged from the prison; but is as high as 50 per cent. for men who had been in other prisons.

The individual system is the least expensive in the end. There is less reason for punishments, as the prisoners are alone and easily managed. It does not promote lunacy, as sometimes asserted. There is a persistent opposition to this system in the United States, due to political partizanship. All changes tend towards individualization. First, herding is abandoned, and grading introduced; the further step is separation. No two persons are alike; many who come to prison are no worse than the men in the community where they live. They should not be compelled to associate with people who damage them; who would blackmail them afterwards by means of their knowledge of them.

*Prison Punishment.* WARDEN BRUSH. Proceedings of Nat. Prison Assoc., 1884-85.

The dark cell tends to brutalize and injure the intellect. Some prisoners care nothing about dark-cell punishment. Handcuffing men and standing them around the cell is the best method. If this does not work, we raise the man off his feet a little, which makes him yield. A man should be told that nobody desires to punish him, but the discipline of the prison must be upheld. The whip takes away the convict's manhood. In whipping, one loses the sympathy of the inmates; you must have them upon your side.

*Contribuzioni allo Studio delle anomalie del pterion nel cranio umano, ricerche di anatomia.* DRS. F. MARIMO e L. GAMBARA. Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia. Firenze, 1889.

The anomalous data of the wormian bones of the pterion are found in almost all races, and prevail in the inferior races. As to the greater frequency of these bones in criminals as compared with normal men, Lombroso finds 16 per cent. in normal men, 23 per cent. in criminals, and 18 per cent. in the insane. Out of 114 craniums these authors found 28 with this anomaly (24 per cent.). The wormian bones of the pterion are more frequently united to each other in criminals than in normal men; according to Lombroso, 59 per cent. in criminals, and 68 per cent. in the insane, and 28 per cent. in normal men. These authors find the anomaly in prisoners 71 per cent. The presence of the wormian bones in the pterion is associated with the occipital median fossa; in normal men 4 per cent., in criminals 16 per cent., in savages 26 per cent., in the insane 14 per cent., in monomaniacs 16 per cent., according to Lombroso. The authors find that, in connection with the greater frequency of the pterion bones in criminals, there are other defects or arrests of development, and that this coincidence occurs more frequently in criminals. One thing that gives especial value to these results is, that the authors had access to a number of Italian museums.

*Ueber ein Universal-Kraniometer zur Reform des kraniometrischen Methodik.* DR. AREL v. TÖRÖK, Professor der Anthropologie, Budapest. Leipzig, 1888. pp. 135.

A universal method for measuring craniums is certainly a desideratum for the criminologist, since the results of one method are often incom-